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REPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOVIET RADIO EQUIPMENT; DEPLORES LACK OF CABLE ENGINEERS

EXHIBIT NEW AMATEUR RADIO APPARATUS -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 17 Feb 51

On 23 February, Soviet Army and Navy Day, a republic exhibit of the work of Estonian radio amateurs will open in Tallin. New models of receivers, amateur transmitters, measuring instruments, and other types of equipment will be shown. There will be new designs for magnetophones submitted by amateurs, and ultrashort-wave receiving-transmitting apparatus, made by members of the republic radio club.

Aavo Tal'vet, a physics laboratory worker from the Polytechnic Institute, who was awarded the title of "Honorary Radio Operator of the USSR" at the eighth all-union exhibition for his original radio designs, has worked out a new panoramic attachment for a receiver.

K. Kingo, a designer from the "Punane RET" Plant, will show his new double-ray oscillograph, which makes it possible to get two reflections on the screen at the same time.

G. Fedorov, an amateur, is working on a design for a compact, portable radiophonograph. The best work shown at the exhibit will be removed for demonstration at the ninth all-union exhibition of radio apparatus made by radio amateurs, which will open in Moscow on Radio Day, 7 May 1951.

DEMONSTRATE NEW AMATEUR RADIO, MEDICAL APPARATUS -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 25 Feb 51

In honor of the 33d anniversary of the Soviet Army, an exhibit of the results of amateur radio creative genius has been opened at the Frunze radio club of DOSARM. More than 50 different measuring, amplifying, and sound-recording apparatus are being shown.

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A chronoximeter, an interesting instrument for determining the contraction of the muscles and listening to the heartbeat, was contributed by Vladimir Eskin, a student from the Kirgiz Medical Institute. A measuring instrument for tuning receivers was designed by Oleg Moiseyenko, a member of the radio club. Students from the Kirgiz Pedagogical Institute have exhibited sound-recording and radio hookup testing apparatus.

Other items being shown are a miniature radiophonograph and a nine-tube amplifier for reproducing phonograph records. Short-wave experts are demonstrating the work of a high-speed apparatus.

MOLDAVIAN KOLKHOZES TO GET RADIO RECEIVERS -- Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 21 Feb 51

The Moldavian SSR will soon be completely equipped with radio facilities. In addition to the Komsomolets and Volna radio receivers which are on sale, the simplest type of radio detector set, providing good reception from the Kishinev radio station, could be furnished to members of Moldavian kolkhozes. Such a receiver, the Moldaviya, is being produced by the Radio Engineering Society of the Kishinev Palace of Pioneers. Since it is exactly tuned to the wave length of the Kishinev station, reception is excellent. The Volna and Komsomolets receivers require careful tuning on the part of the owner of the set.

The cost of this receiver, mass-produced, is one half that of the other types. Production of the receivers can be worked out successfully by the manufacture of separate parts in the enterprises of Ministry of Local Industry of Moldavia, and the subsequent assembly of the receivers in one place, or else by the concentration of production in the workshops of Moldavvesoremtrest (Moldavian Scales Repair Trust). Thus, waste products from Local Industry enterprises, scraps of aluminum, tin, iron, wire, and plywood, could be utilized at the same time.

COMPLAINS OF RADIO PARTS WITHOUT RECEIVERS -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 6 Mar 51

I read a letter by Yu. Stepanov in Komsomol'skaya Pravda called "Radio Receivers Without Parts." I sympathize with him, for we are brothers in misfortune. His radio serves only to adorn the room; it is silent because it has no battery. Every day I have occasion to admire a heap of these batteries on the shelves of our stores, but I cannot get hold of a receiver anywhere. Each of us is prevented from listening to broadcasts.

We are separated by a small distance. He lives in Chuvash ASSR; I live in Bashkir ASSR. Our republics are connected by railroad. Obviously we should look each other up, I to buy a receiver in Yadrinskiy Rayon, and he to provide himself with batteries here at the Rayevka railroad station. It is fitting that such a trip be made at the indulgence of the Ministry of Trade. -- P. Petrov, Rayevka Station, Bashkir ASSR

ATTACK DEFICIENCY OF OUTSIDE TELEVISION ANTENNAS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 27 Feb 51

Usage has shown that 70 percent of the television receivers in Moscow require outside antennas. Technical specifications of the KVN-49 televisor have provided for equipping them with outside or inside antennas, depending on local conditions.

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It is to be regretted that the problem of television antennas has not been definitely solved in the course of the last 2 years. The management of the television network has had to make outside antennas themselves in extremely limited quantities, insufficient to satisfy the growing demand. The plant does not produce or erect outside antennas.

So-called cross-shaped antennas are sometimes on sale in the stores, but they are not equipped with coaxial cable. Such cable occasionally appears in the stores, but its quality is not always satisfactory, and it is expensive. The situation is arousing justified complaints.

It is strange that designers of television receivers compute the intake expressly for the use of coaxial cable with a wave impedance of 75 ohms, which is very expensive and not available for purchase, while the designers of antennas consider it expedient to use symmetrical cable because it is cheaper, in spite of the fact that it is unsuitable for televisors with asymmetrical intake.

In spite of the existing technical conditions, and in the face of a whole series of letters and statements on the supplying of outside antennas, the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry continues to avoid a solution of the problem. On 27 January 1951, the deputy minister refused to supply outside antennas with television receivers on the grounds that the necessary materials were lacking.

The problem requires immediate solution. Outside antennas should be supplied by the television network complete with cable, braces, and fastening parts. -- B. Baranov, chief of the management of the television network.

TO MECHANIZE ASSEMBLY OF RADIO TUBES -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 Feb 51

During 1 January to 18 February, the radio tube shop of the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant put out 28,000 above-plan tubes.

A new plan was recently drawn up for the shop, calling for increased production. To meet the plan, existing equipment must be better utilized, without increasing the number of personnel. Assembly of all equipment will be by mechanized methods, and mechanization of many minor operations still performed by hand along the conveyer lines will be carried out.

SUPPLY OVER 60,000 ITEMS OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO EQUIPMENT -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 24 Feb 51

In February, the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Karbolit Plant supplied more than 60,000 different items of electrical and radio installation equipment to the large hydroelectric construction projects.

SUPPLIES LIGHTING EQUIPMENT FOR CANAL PROJECT -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 17 Mar 51

The Yerevan Electric Lighting Equipment Plant completed its quarter plan on 15 March and began the output of above-plan production. Innovations in the casting shop were partly responsible for the speed with which the plan was met. The plant has pledged to complete an order for the South Ukrainian Canal construction project by 20 March.

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MAKES TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FOR GES -- Moscow, Pravda, 1 Mar 51

The Riga VEF Electrotechnical Plant has produced a large consignment of automatic and manual telephone exchanges for the Stalingrad and Kuybyshev GES a month ahead of schedule. The plant has also been filling orders for the Volga-Don Canal project.

SHIPS CABLE PRODUCTS TO VOLGA-DON PROJECT -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 17 Mar 51

The Yerevan Cable Plant is supplying cable to the great construction projects. An order for two types of cable items for the Volga-Don project was filled ahead of schedule, and at the end of February and the beginning of March, the plant shipped more than half the cable ordered for the second quarter. The remainder of the order is to be completed by the end of March.

CABLE PLANT MODERNIZES EQUIPMENT -- Moscow, Pravda, 16 Feb 51

Much work has been done at the Kuybyshev Cable Plant to introduce new labor methods and to improve and modernize equipment. Mutual control over operating equipment by machine-tool operators and repairmen is being carried out in the shops.

CABLE PLANT PROMISES SAVING IN COPPER WASTE -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 26 Feb 51

Workers in the winding shop of the Moskabel' (Moscow Cable) Plant have pledged to cut down copper waste products by 25 percent.

INDUSTRY NEEDS TRAINED CABLE, INSULATION ENGINEERS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 14 Feb 51

In connection with the construction of new cable plants and the expansion of existing ones, as well as the mastery of new types of cable production for the new construction projects, the organized training of skilled cable engineers is becoming very necessary.

Modern cable engineering requires of the engineers who specialize in this field a basic knowledge not only of theory of electrical engineering and its practical application, but also of the economical utilization of materials and their processing in cable plants.

Although some institutions are training specialized cable and insulation engineers, the number is inadequate. In 1951, for example, only 30-40 cable engineers will complete their training, although many times that number are needed.

Our plants have few specialists in these fields, and their scarcity has a disadvantageous effect on the solution of important problems relating to the national economy.

The higher technical schools should, therefore, organize the training of such engineers, particularly the Moscow Power Engineering Institute imeni Molotov, on the basis of the Chairs of Cable and Insulation Engineering at the Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry, and the Moscow cable plants.

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